



IRON COUNTY

demographic and economic profile

Updated September 2001

*Utah Department of Workforce Services
Workforce Information*



Iron County

Demographic and Economic Profile

Updated September 2001

This is a web-only publication. If a hard copy is desired, please print one from the following website:

<http://wi.dws.state.ut.us/Regions/western/iron/iron2.asp>

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For more economic and demographic information about Iron County, check out the following internet websites:

Current Economic Data	http://wi.dws.state.ut.us/Regions/western/iron/iron2.asp
Occupational Wages	http://wi.dws.state.ut.us/Owi/wagesub.asp
Occupational Projections	http://wi.dws.state.ut.us/Regions/western/swujo.pdf
Census 2000 Data	http://factfinder.census.gov/
Population/Projection Data	http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea/
Construction Data	http://www.business.utah.edu/BEBR/conreport.html
Sales and Tax Data	http://www.tax.ex.state.ut.us/ESU/ESUHTML.HTM
Travel/Tourism Impacts	http://www.dced.state.ut.us/travel/countyprofiles.html
Agricultural Census	http://www.usda.gov/nass/
Income Data	http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/data.htm
Poverty Data	http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html



Summary

Despite feeling the effects of the national slowdown, Iron County managed to end 2000 in a healthy state. The county did lose employment in the “goods-producing industries”. However, the best county-level indicator of economic well-being—growth in nonfarm jobs—showed moderate expansion, unemployment remained low, construction picked up slightly, and sales increased. However, as the national slowdown continues, Iron County will be susceptible to economic deterioration.

Population

For most of the last half-century, population growth in Iron County has mirrored state expansion rates. That trend ended in the 1990s when the population of Iron County exploded.

Just how fast was the population growth? Recently released figures from Census 2000 tell us that roughly 33,800 individuals lived in Iron County during 2000. That represents a 63-percent decade increase in population. In fact, Iron County was the third fastest growing county in Utah during the 90s. Compare Iron County’s 63-percent expansion in population to the 30 percent growth in Utah population between 1990 and 2000. And, the U.S. expansion measured a mere 13 percent.

While Enoch experienced the most rapid population boom between 1990 and 2000 (almost 80 percent), Cedar City continued to attract the most new residents. Brian Head was the slowest growing community in the county with a population increase of only 8 percent. One of the most interesting trends was the rapid population growth outside the county’s major townships.

Demographics

One of the more startling changes the Census revealed was an increase in Iron County’s Hispanic population. In 1990, less than 2 percent of the county’s population was Hispanic. By 2000, that share had increased to more than 4 percent. Still, Iron County has not become a

hotbed of diversity. Only 9 percent of the county’s population is nonwhite or Hispanic compared to 31 percent nationally.

Unlike many communities, Iron County has not seen a significant aging of its population. Census data shows that 9 percent of the county’s population is over the age of 65—less than the 10 percent registered in 1990.

Iron County’s population is indeed heavy on the young side. Roughly 31 percent of the population is 18 years old or younger compared to 26 percent nationally. On the other hand, Iron County’s population distribution is fairly similar to Utah’s except for a bulge in the college-age population. That fact is hardly surprising given the presence of Southern Utah University.

Iron County’s household size has decreased slightly over the 90s. However, Iron County families are more likely than Utah or U.S. families to be headed by a married couple. Moreover, only 7 percent of the county’s families are headed by women with children compared to 8 percent in Utah and 11 percent nationally.

The Labor Market

With annual job growth of 3.1 percent during 2000, Iron County surpassed the employment expansion rates of both Utah and the United States. Iron County accomplished this feat despite losing employment in all of its goods-producing industries—mining, manufacturing, and construction. Most of the county’s 430 net new jobs were created in services—in particular, business services. However, in 2001, expect trade to play a larger role in the economy as the retail sector has already expanded as of this writing.

Government was the only other major producer of new jobs during 2000. The university and local government generated most of these new public sector positions.

The manufacturing industry lost more than 100 jobs. And, keep in mind that these 2000 figures do not include the O'Sullivan plant closure in January 2001. In other words, expect manufacturing figures to worsen. Construction employment dropped by almost 60 positions. However, based on new construction permitting figures, employment should expand somewhat during 2001.

This moderate (albeit narrowly-focused) employment growth helped keep the unemployment rate at only 3.1 percent—slightly slower than the state average. Early 2001 figures do show that the rate has begun to rise. However, Iron County has experienced a very tight labor market for several years. The increase early in 2001 may actually help ease a difficult labor market situation for employers seeking new workers.

Wages and Income

Along with the decline in Iron County goods-producing jobs another flaw appears on the economic horizon. However, this flaw is one of long-standing rather than a recent event. Like many counties outside the sphere of the Wasatch Front, Iron County suffers from lower-than-average wages. In 2000, the county's average monthly nonfarm wage (\$1,629) measured only 68 percent of the state average. And, this percentage measured at its lowest in more than a decade. Currently, Iron County's average monthly wage places it in the bottom third when all Utah counties are ranked.

Despite a larger-than-average manufacturing sector, Iron County wages remain low. The abundance of a young college-age workforce fosters these low wages. Even the expanding economy works to keep wages low—particularly when the new jobs are in services or retail trade. When new firms enter the area or expand, they often hire at the bottom of their pay scales.

In addition, the average Iron County worker's wages grew by only 1 percent during 2000. Yes, last year, average wage growth didn't even keep pace with inflation. However, not all forms of compensation can be measured in dollars. Obviously, many workers are willing to forgo higher wages to enjoy the quality of life in the county.

Transportation/Communications/Utilities is the highest-paying industry in the county. Trade and services have the lowest average wages because many are part-time and low-pay. All Iron County industries show lower average wages than Utah. With wages at 96 percent of the state average, transportation/communications/utilities wages most closely approximate the state's figures.

Measures of income (which includes interest income, rental income, business income, government payments such as Social Security and welfare, as well as wages) show a similarly dismal picture. Moreover, median household income figures rank below state and national averages. In terms of per capita personal income, Iron County again ranks in the bottom one-third of counties. Not surprisingly, Iron County estimates of poverty (16 percent) register higher than the averages for both Utah and the United States

Other indicators

Construction bolstered Iron County's economic position during 2000. Residential permit values rose to the highest level since 1995, and the number of permits issued actually increased. Permitting data shows that the majority of residential growth is still occurring in Cedar City. However, sizeable expansion is appearing outside the county's major cities and towns.

Nonresidential construction received a nice boost from the construction of the retail and public-sector buildings. The value of commercial building grew by more than 50 percent between 1999 and 2000 and marks the highest level since 1992.

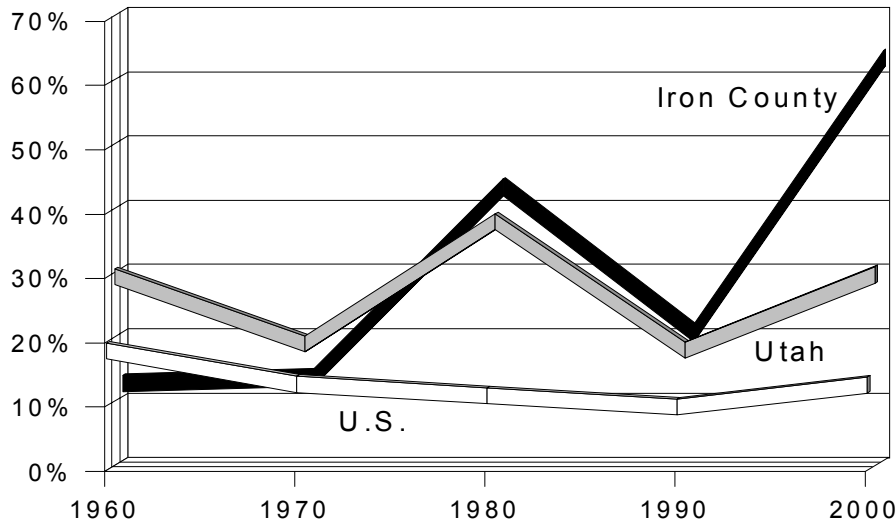
Growth in sales has proved fairly erratic in Iron County over the past decade. In 2000, the county produced a very mediocre expansion rate of 3.3 percent.

The End

All in all, Iron County's economy continued to hold its own during 2000. Moreover, it did this despite losing a substantial number of jobs. However, Iron County has already felt the effects of the national downturn and will do so in the future. In addition, lower-than-average wages continue to characterize the area.

Population Profile

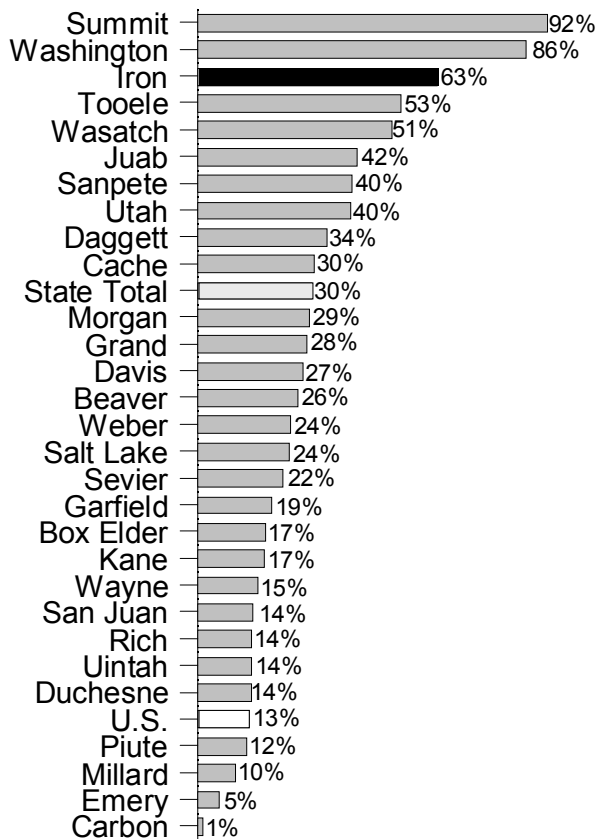
Population Growth



After a slow start in 1960, Iron County's population growth mimicked the state pattern for several decades. . .until the 90s, when the Iron County population exploded by 63 percent.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

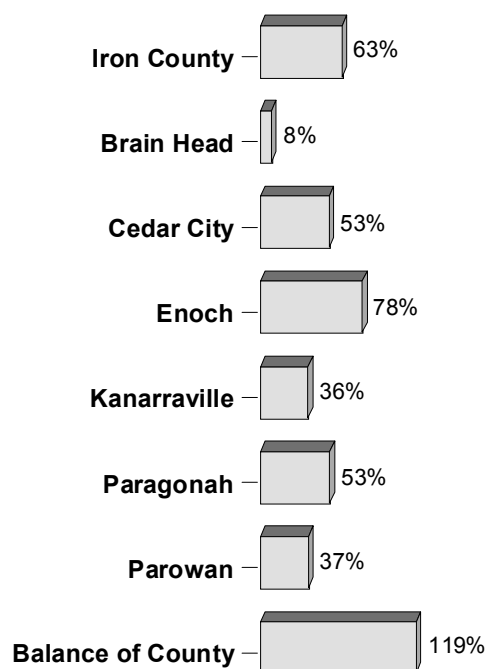
1990 to 2000 Population Growth by County



Iron County was the third-fastest growing county in the state during the 90s—right behind neighboring Washington County.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

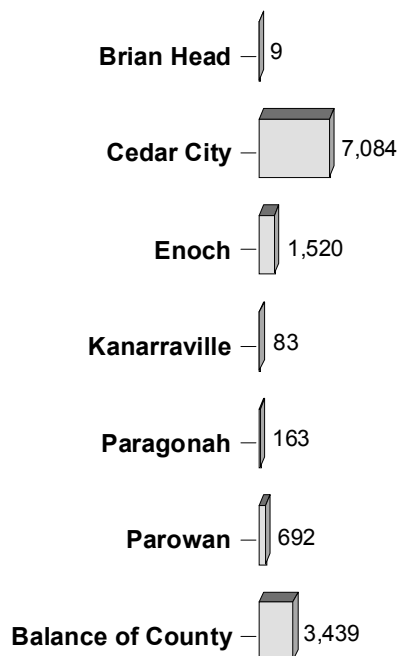
1990-2000 Population Change by City



During the 90s, Enoch was the fastest growing Iron County town. However, growth was even more rapid outside the larger towns. Brian Head showed the slowest population expansion.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

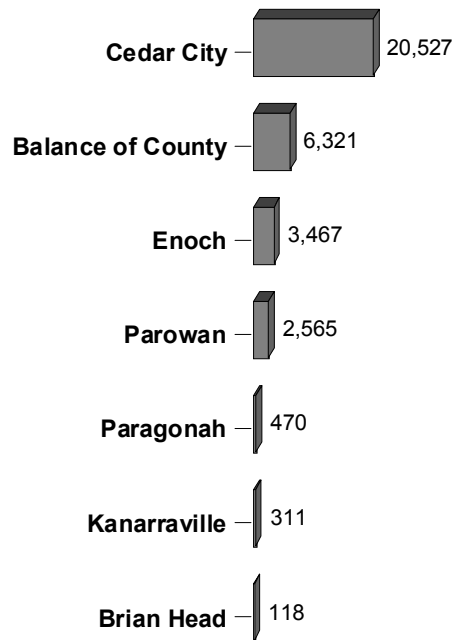
1990-2000 Population Growth by City



Cedar City may not have been the fastest growing city in Iron County. However, it housed more than half of the county's new population during the 90s.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

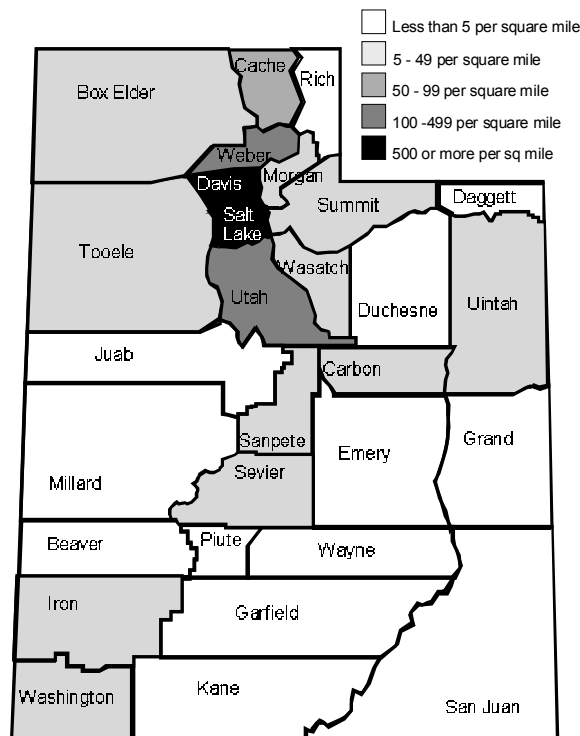
2000 Population by City



Roughly 61 percent of Iron County's population is concentrated in Cedar. The next largest concentration of population isn't concentrated at all—individuals living outside the major townships.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

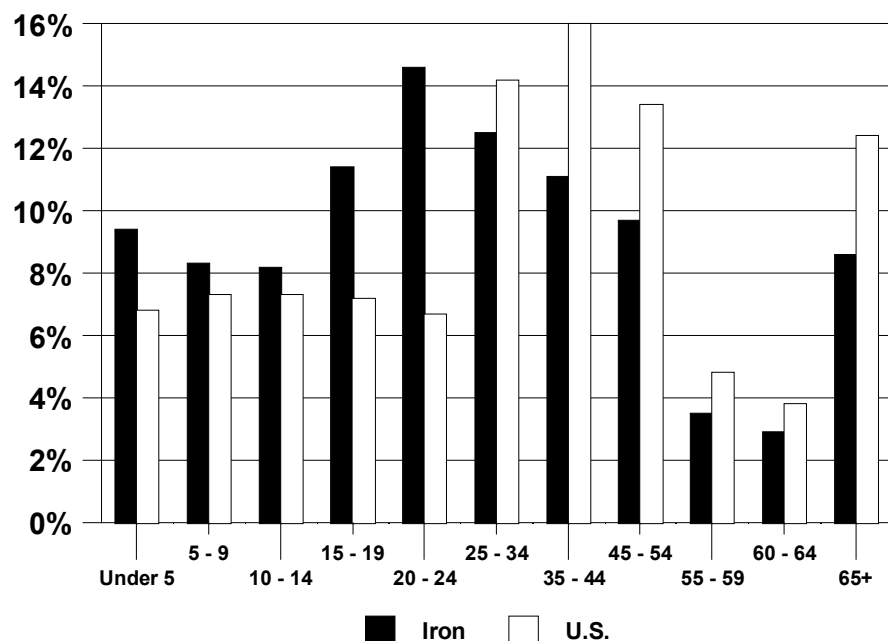
2000 Population Density



Despite rapid population growth in the 90s, Iron County's population density (at 10 persons per square mile) is relatively low.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

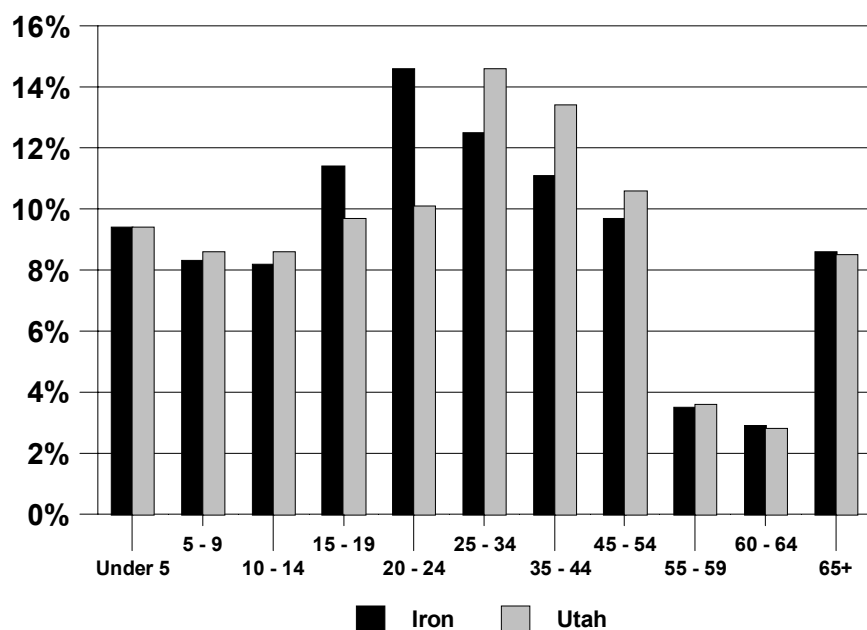
2000 Population Age Distribution



Southern Utah University's location in Iron County undoubtedly contributes to the county's high share of teenagers and young adults compared to the nation. Iron County also shows a comparatively small share of "seniors."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

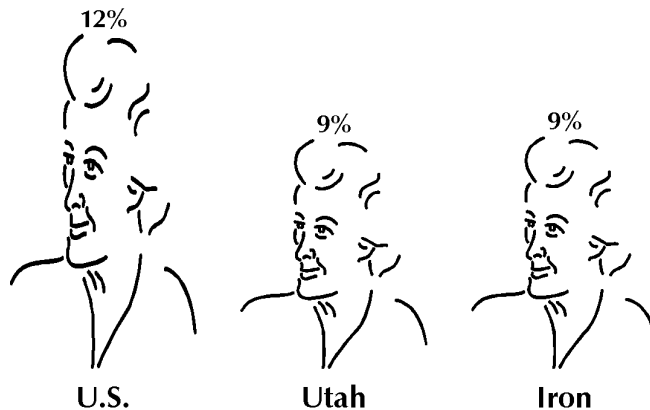
2000 Population Age Distribution



Iron County closely mimics the Utah population distribution with the exception that the college-age population encompasses a larger share of residents. In addition, adults between the ages of 25 and 54 are under-represented in the county.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

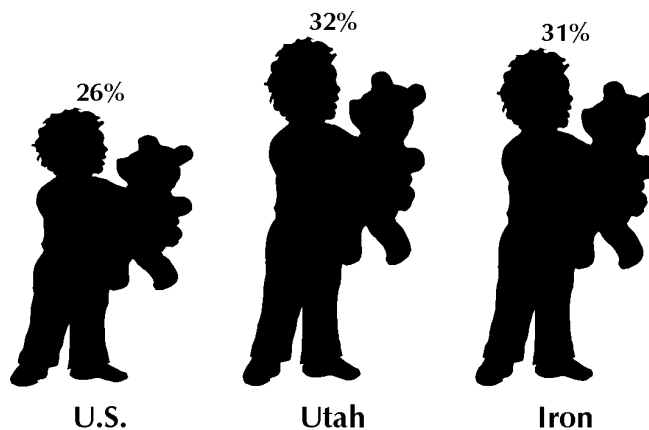
2000 Population over 65



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

The percentage of Iron County's population over the age of 65 decreased slightly from 10 percent in 1990 to less than 9 percent in 2000.

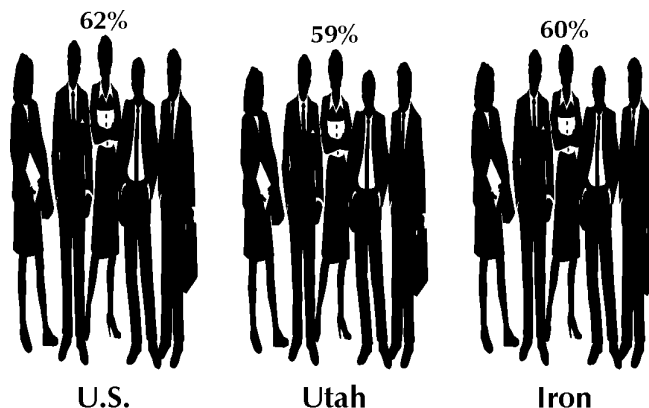
2000 Population under 18



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Both the state of Utah and Iron County have a high share of young people and children compared to the national average.

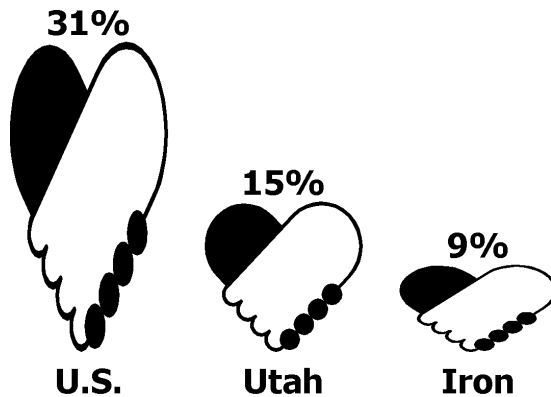
2000 Working Age Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Iron County's share of "working-age" population (18 to 65 years old) is similar to both the Utah and U.S. figures.

2000 Nonwhite or Hispanic Population

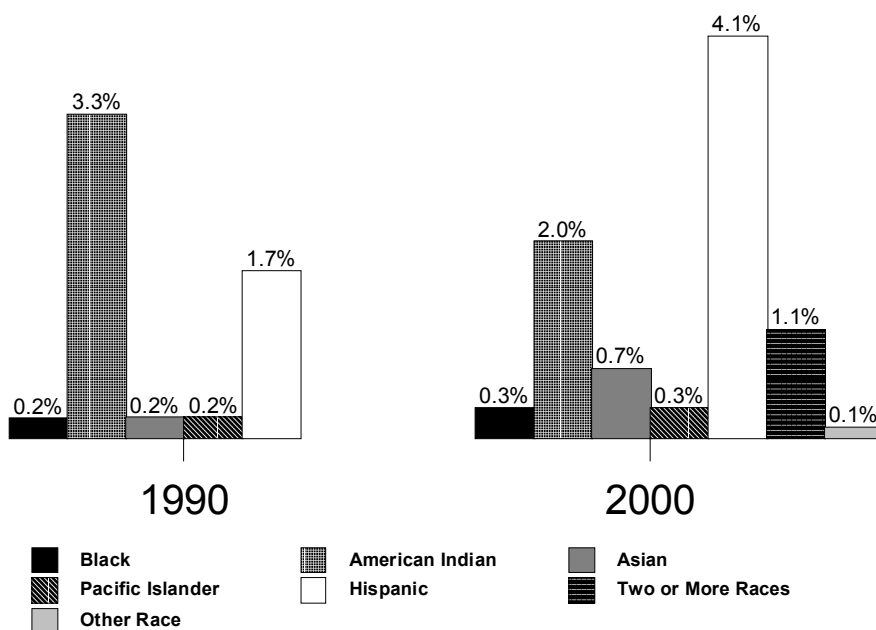


Iron County's population is less diverse than either Utah's or the nation's.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau changed the way it collected race and ethnic information. Respondents were able to check as many racial groups as applied and also to indicate "other."

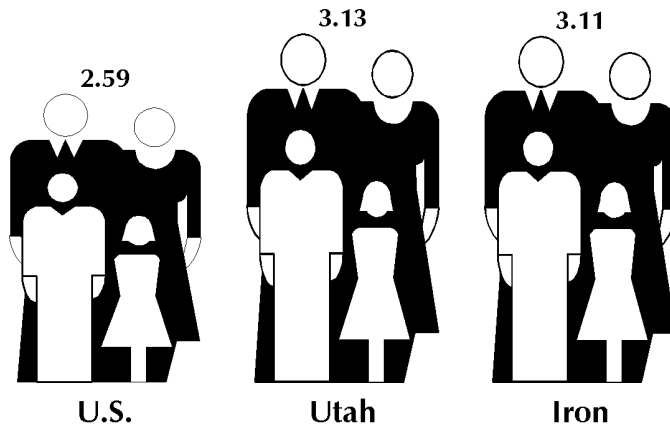
Iron County Race/Ethnic Distribution



In the decade of the 90s, the most eye-catching change in the county's race/ethnic distribution was the substantial growth in Iron County's Hispanic population. In addition, a smaller share of individuals classified themselves as "American Indian."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

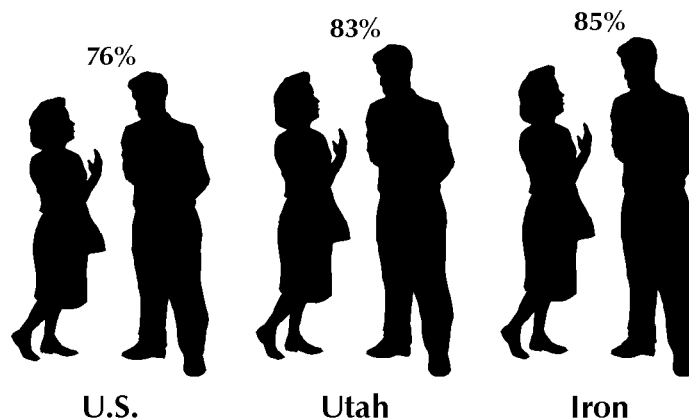
2000 Average Persons per Household



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Between 1990 and 2000, Iron County's household size shrank from 3.21 persons to 3.11 persons. Utah's household size remained virtually unchanged.

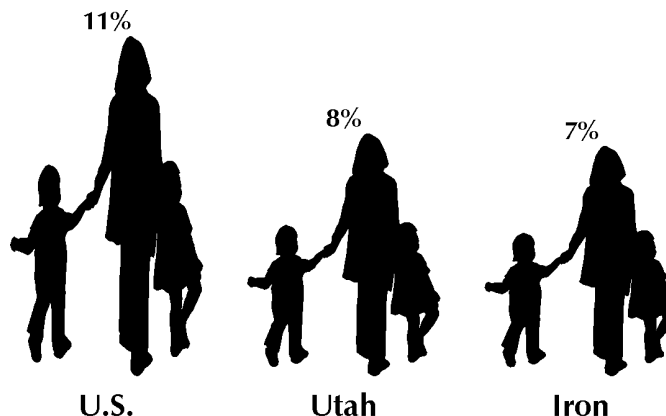
2000 Married Couple Families*



* As a percent of total families.

Iron County and Utah families are more likely to have a married couple at their head than the national average.

2000 Female-Headed Families with Children*

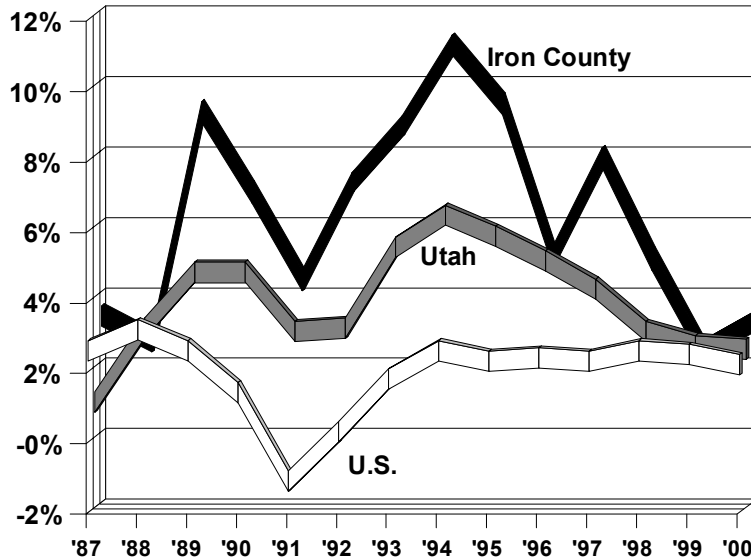


* With children under 18 as a percent of total families.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Not surprisingly, Iron county also showed a smaller percentage of female-headed families with children under 18 years of age.

Employment Profile

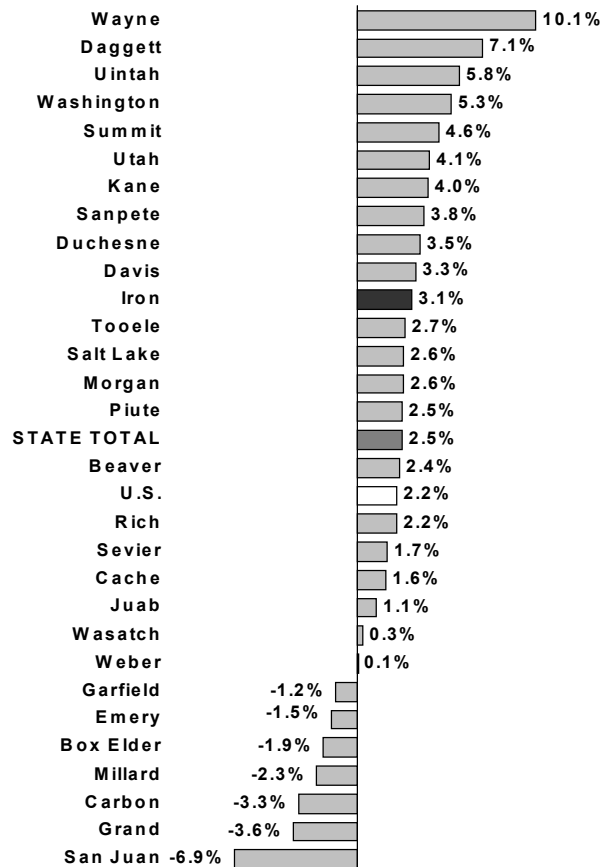
Annual Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



Iron County typically follows the general trend of Utah and U.S. job growth—just at a higher level. However, it departed from the larger-economy trend starting in 2000 when job growth rates rebounded slightly.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Annual 2000* Growth in Nonfarm Jobs

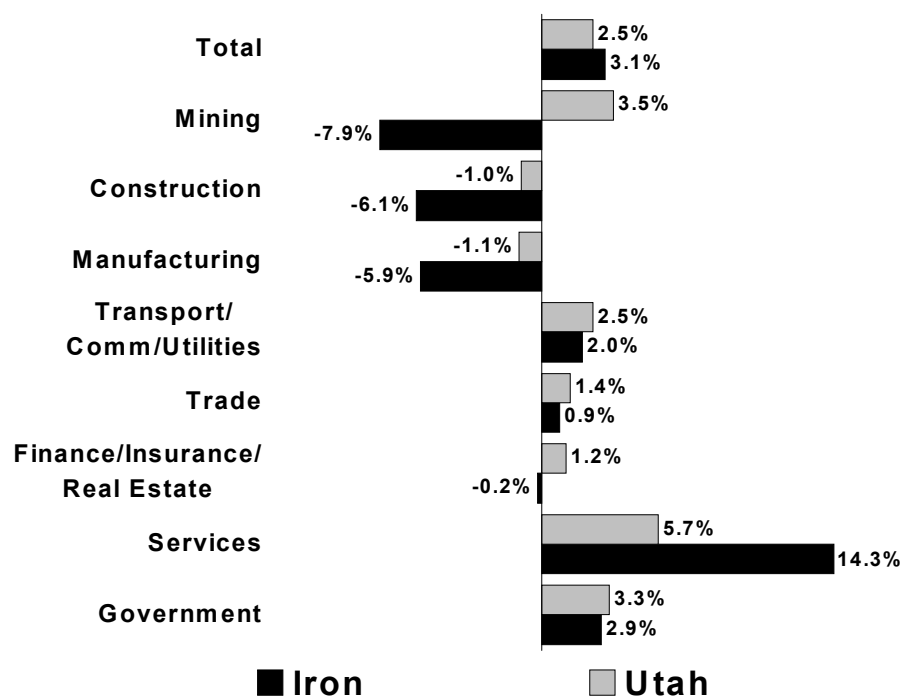


With 3.1 percent nonfarm job growth, Iron County wasn't the fastest-growing county in the state during 2000. But, compared to a slowdown in both the state and national economies, the county appears economically healthy.

*Preliminary data.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

1999-2000* Nonfarm Job Percent Change

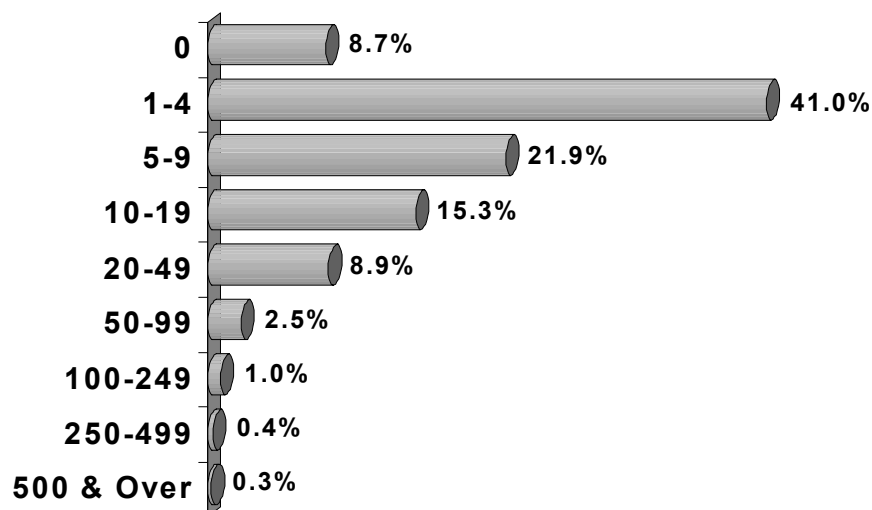


The Iron County goods-producing industries of mining, construction, and manufacturing all suffered job losses related to the national economic slowdown. However, enough positions were created in services to keep job expansion at a healthy level.

*Preliminary data.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

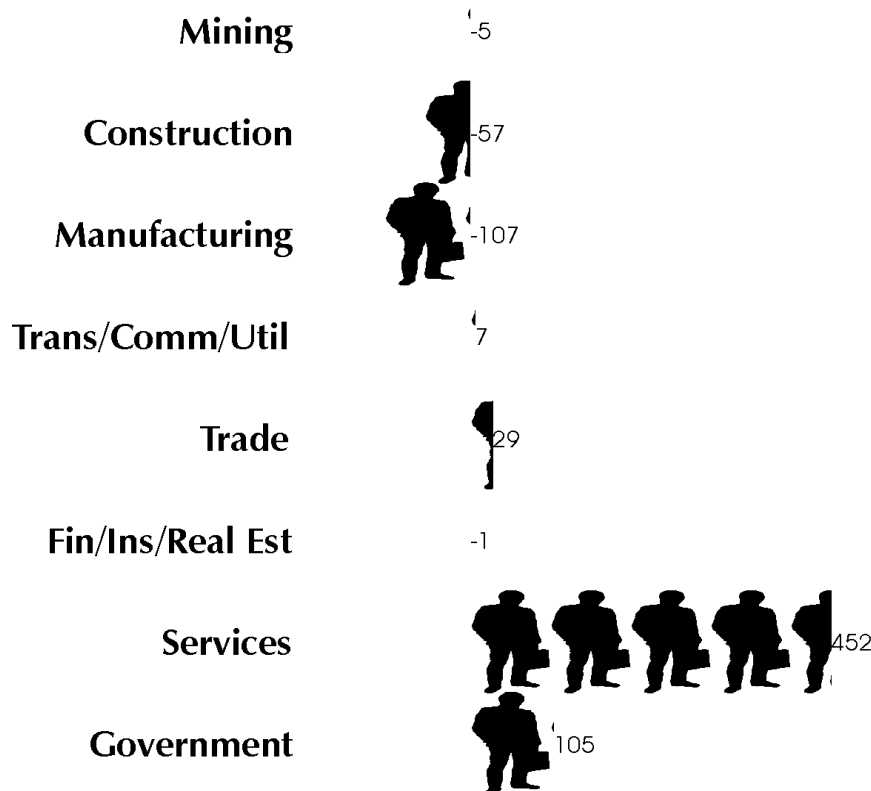
1st Quarter 2000 Iron Firms by Size



In Iron County, half the firms have fewer than five employees.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

1999-2000* Nonfarm Job Growth by Industry

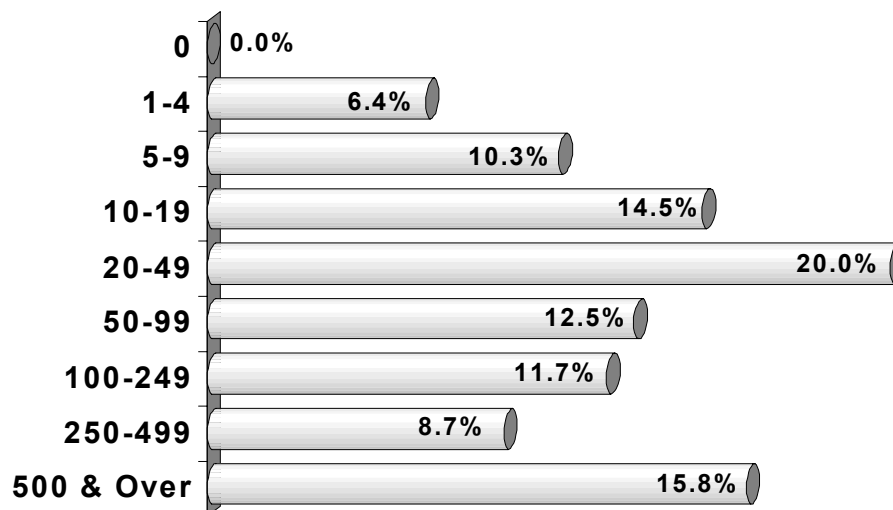


Iron County created almost 430 net new jobs in the year 2000. Services—more particularly business services—added most of these new positions. Government was the only other major industry to add a significant number of new jobs.

*Preliminary data.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

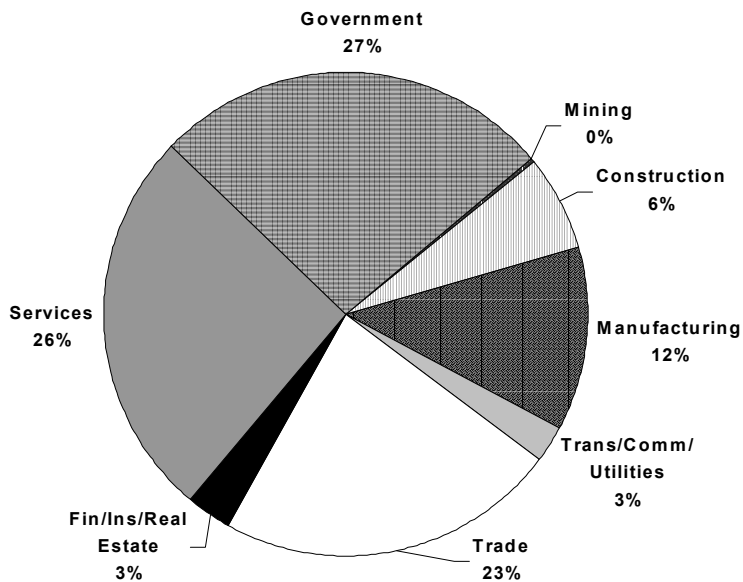
1st Qtr 2000 Iron Jobs by Firm Size



Mid-sized companies with 20-49 employees account for one-fifth of total employment in Iron County.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

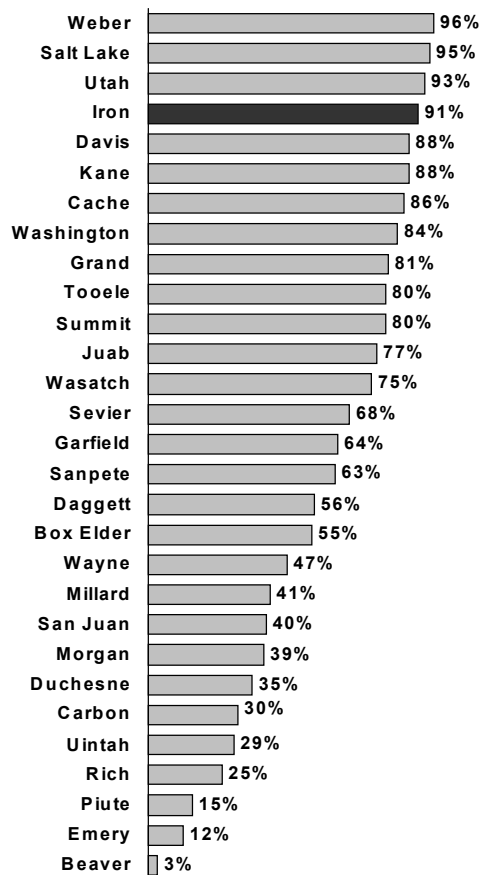
2000 Nonfarm Jobs Distribution by Industry



Trade, services, and government are almost equal players in the Iron County labor market.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

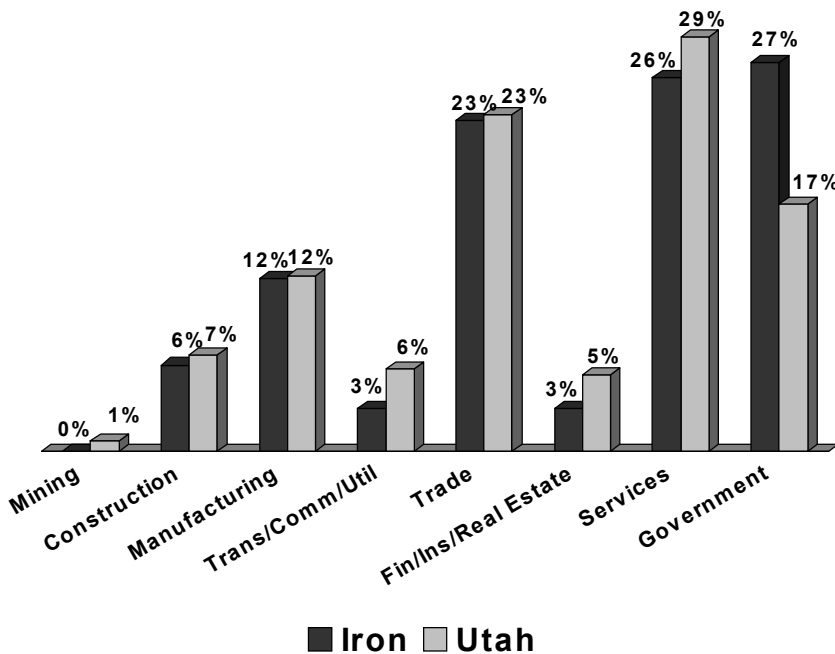
2000 Hachman Index by County



Iron County has a large manufacturing sector for a nonurban area which helps it have a high Hachman Index. This index compares industrial diversity in one area and another. In this case, the closer the index to 100, the closer the county is to the industrial profile of the United States.

Source: Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

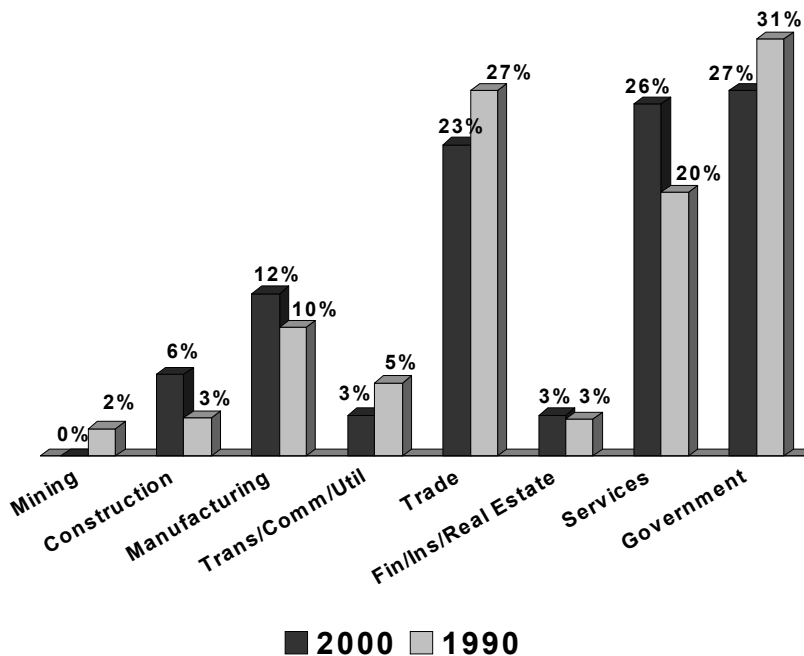
2000 Industrial Job Distribution



Because of the importance of Southern Utah University, Iron County shows a much higher percentage of government employment than Utah.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

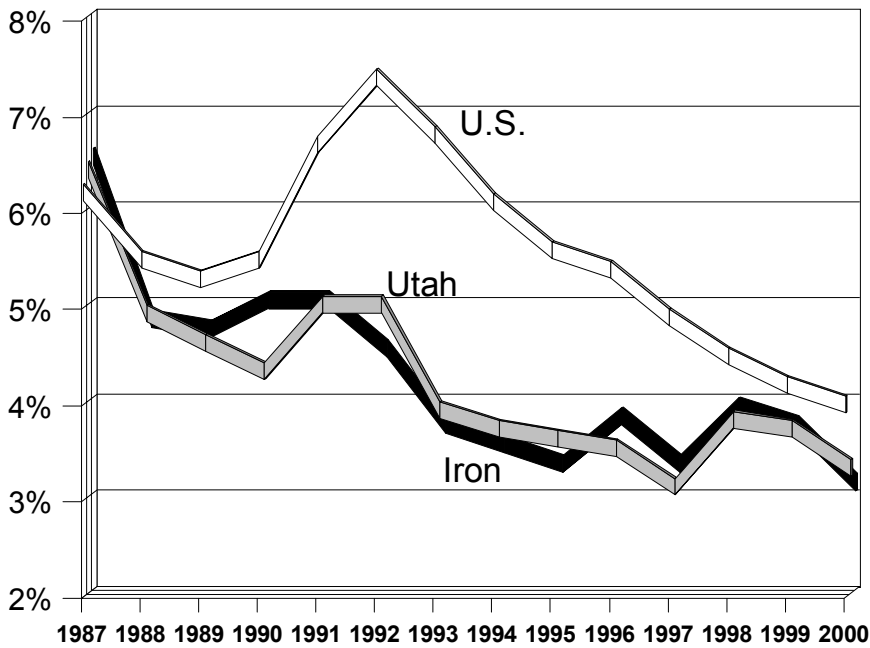
Iron County Industrial Job Distribution



Services, construction, and manufacturing have experienced increasing employment shares over the past ten years. Trade and government have lost employment shares.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

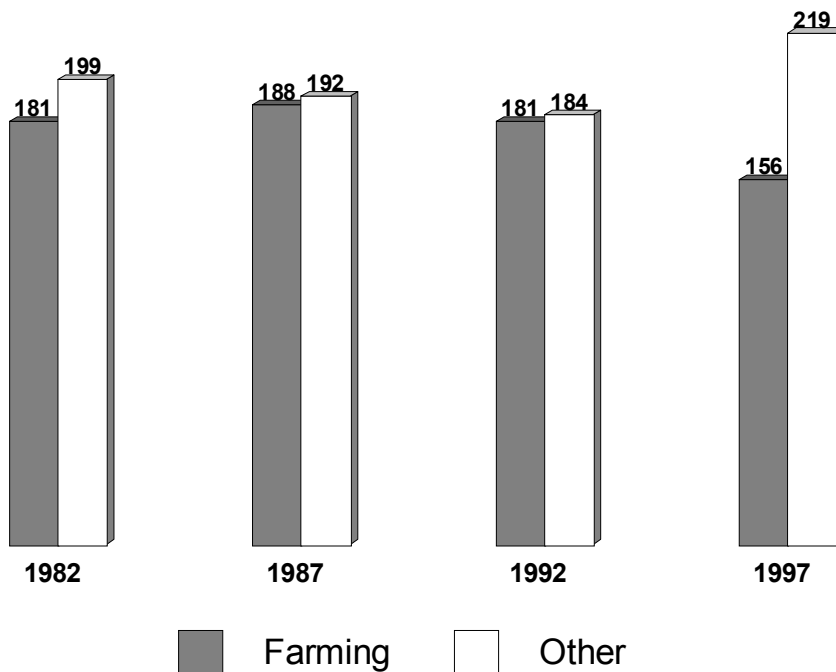
Annual Unemployment Rates



In 2000, Iron County's unemployment rate (3.1 percent) measured lower than the state average of 3.2 percent.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

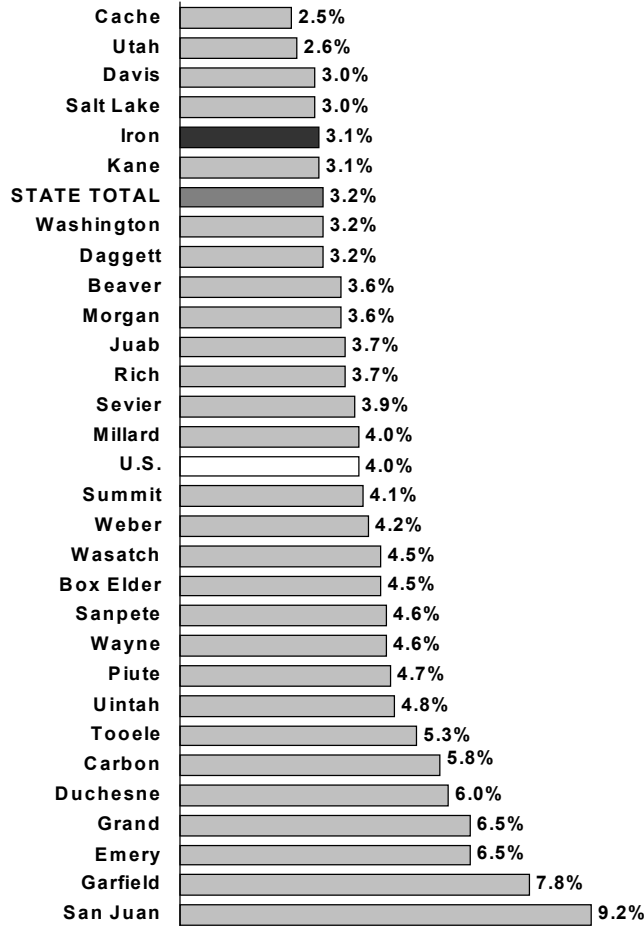
Iron County Farm Operators by Major Occupation



More and more farm operators in Iron County have a primary occupation other than agriculture.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

2000 Unemployment Rates by County



Despite job losses in goods-producing industries, unemployment remained very low in Iron County during 2000.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Largest Iron County Employers

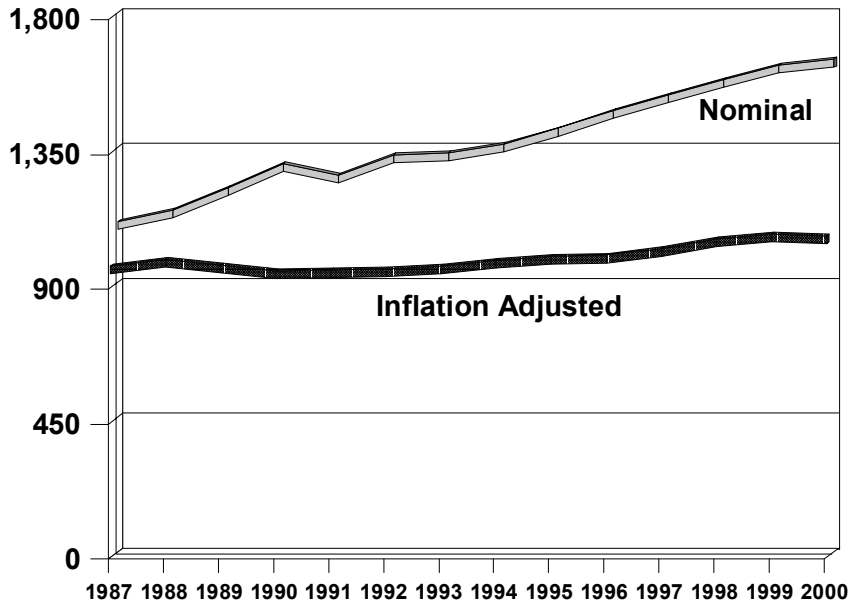
Company	Type of Industry
<i>Southern Utah University</i>	<i>Higher Education</i>
<i>Iron County School District</i>	<i>Public Education</i>
<i>Convergys</i>	<i>Call Center</i>
<i>Assail Inc</i>	<i>Call Center</i>
<i>State of Utah</i>	<i>State Government</i>
<i>Federal Government</i>	<i>Government</i>
<i>Smead Manufacturing</i>	<i>Paper Products Manufacturing</i>
<i>Valley View Medical Center</i>	<i>Hospital</i>
<i>SOS Temporary Services</i>	<i>Temporary Employment Agency</i>
<i>Marketing Ally</i>	<i>Call Center</i>
<i>Iron County</i>	<i>Local Government</i>
<i>WECCO</i>	<i>Chemical Manufacturing</i>
<i>Metalcraft Technologies</i>	<i>Aircraft Parts Manufacturing</i>
<i>Cedar City Corporation</i>	<i>Local Government</i>
<i>WalMart</i>	<i>Variety Store</i>
<i>Kolob Regional Care Center</i>	<i>Skilled Nursing Facility</i>
<i>Goer Manufacturing</i>	<i>Partitions Manufacturing</i>
<i>Lin's Thriftway</i>	<i>Grocery Store</i>
<i>Albertsons</i>	<i>Grocery Store</i>
<i>Ken Bettridge Distribution</i>	<i>Trucking</i>
<i>KMart</i>	<i>Variety Store</i>
<i>Smith's Food and Drug</i>	<i>Grocery Store</i>
<i>State Bank of Southern Utah</i>	<i>Bank</i>
<i>Genpak</i>	<i>Plastics Products Manufacturing</i>
<i>Cedar Breaks Lodge</i>	<i>Hotel</i>

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Wage and Income Profile



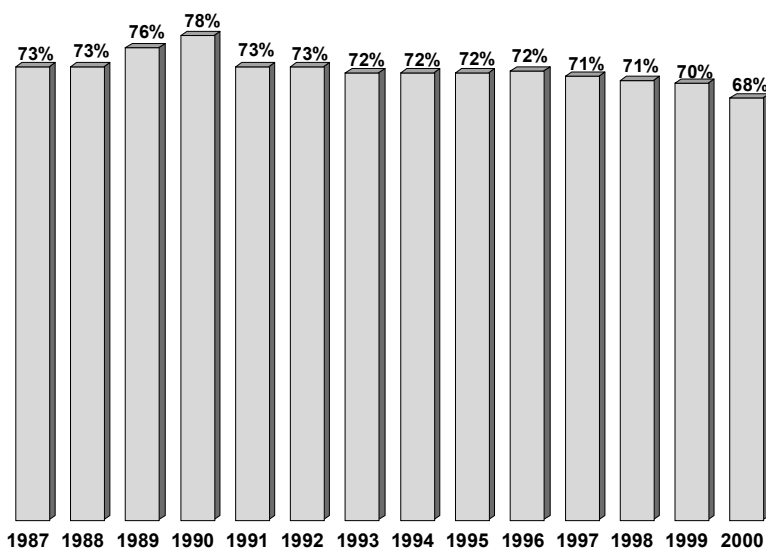
Iron County Average Monthly Wage



At \$1,629, Iron County's average monthly nonfarm wage rose only 1 percent between 1999 and 2000. In addition, wages didn't rise quite as quickly as inflation.

Note: Inflation adjusted wages reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, 1982-83=100
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

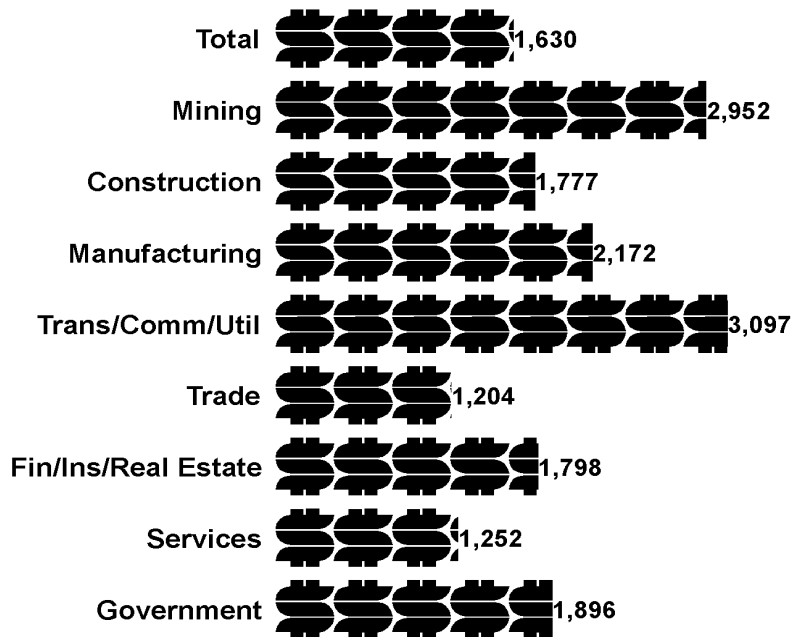
Iron County Average Monthly Wage as a Percent of State



Iron County's average wage measured only 68 percent of the state average and 56 percent of the U.S. average. In addition, 2000 saw Iron County lose ground in comparison to statewide wages.

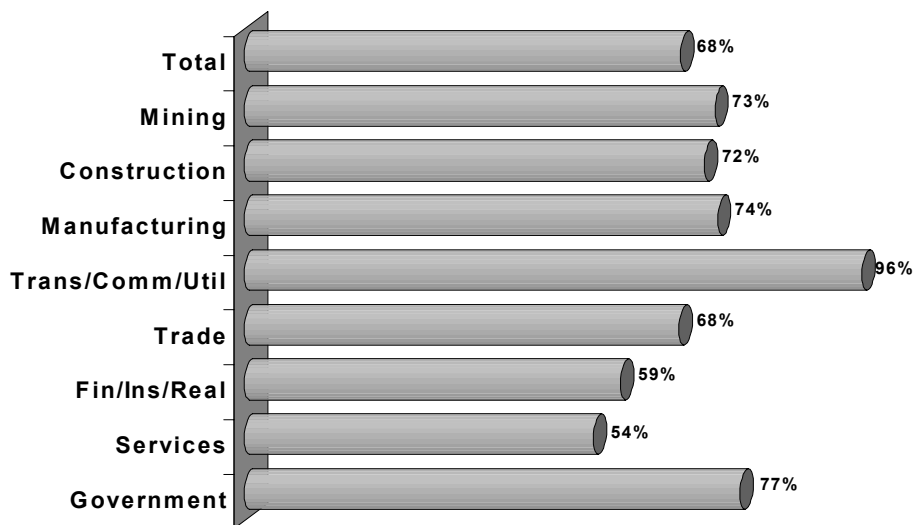
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Iron County 2000 Average Monthly Wage by Industry



Transportation/communications/utilities is the highest paying industry in Iron County. Trade and services have the lowest average wages due in part to the many part-time jobs in these industries.

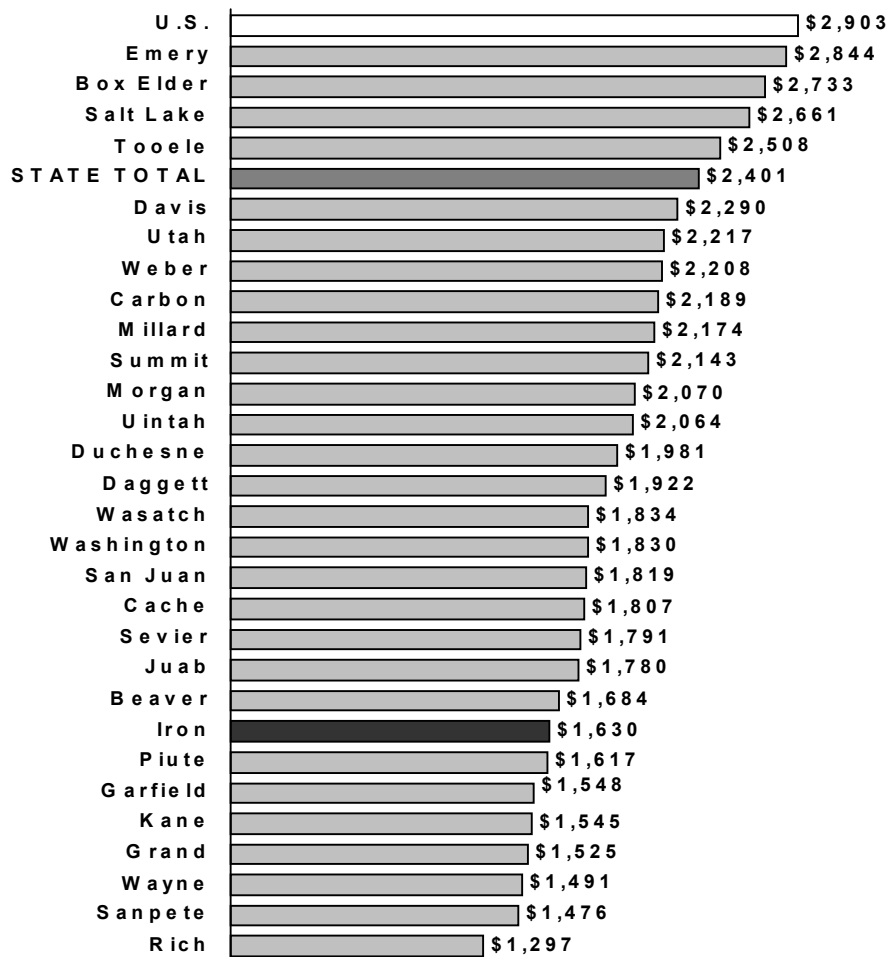
Iron County 2000 Average Monthly Wage as a Percent of State



All major Iron County industries show lower average wages than the state. Transportation/communications/utilities wages most closely approximate the state average.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

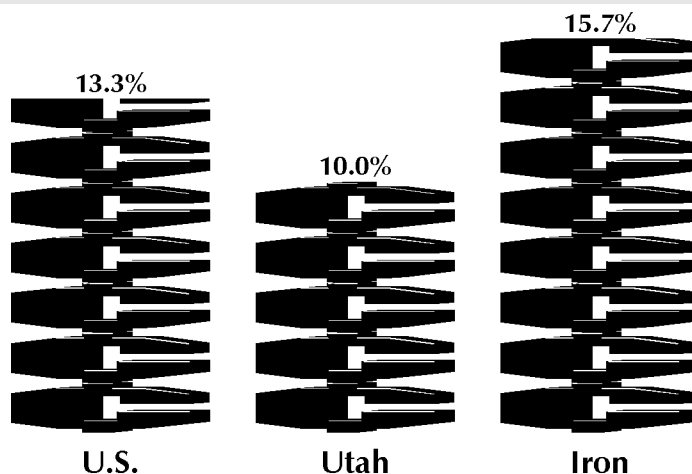
2000 Average Monthly Wage by County



In a ranking of Utah counties, Iron County's average monthly wage registers in the bottom third.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

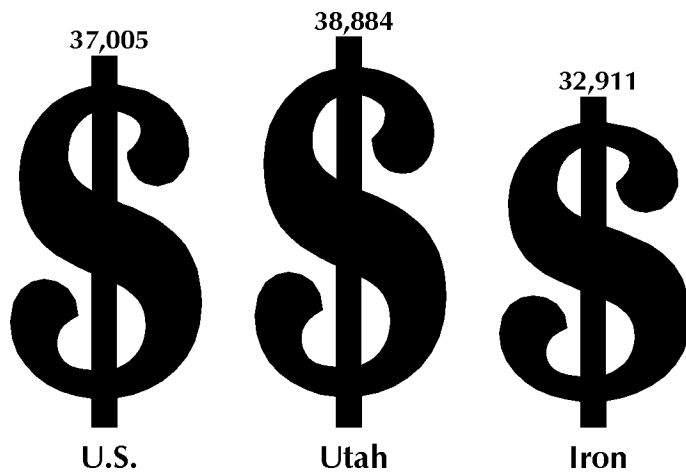
1997 Poverty Rates for People of All Ages



Iron County's poverty rate is higher than the national average.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

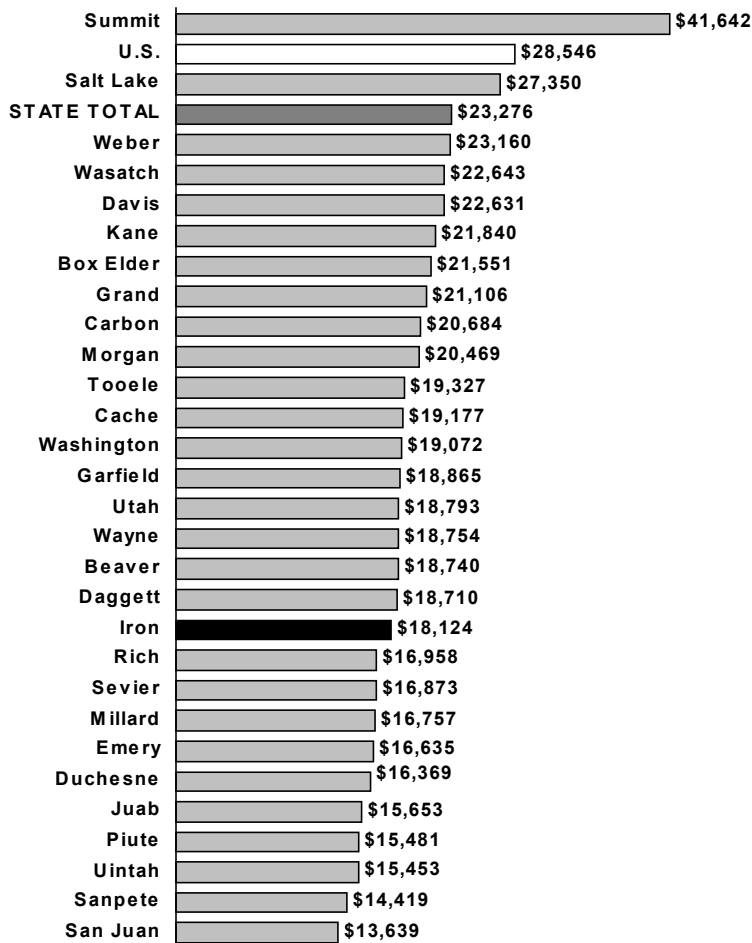
1997 Median Household Income Estimates



Estimates of Iron County Household Income measure below both the state and national averages.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

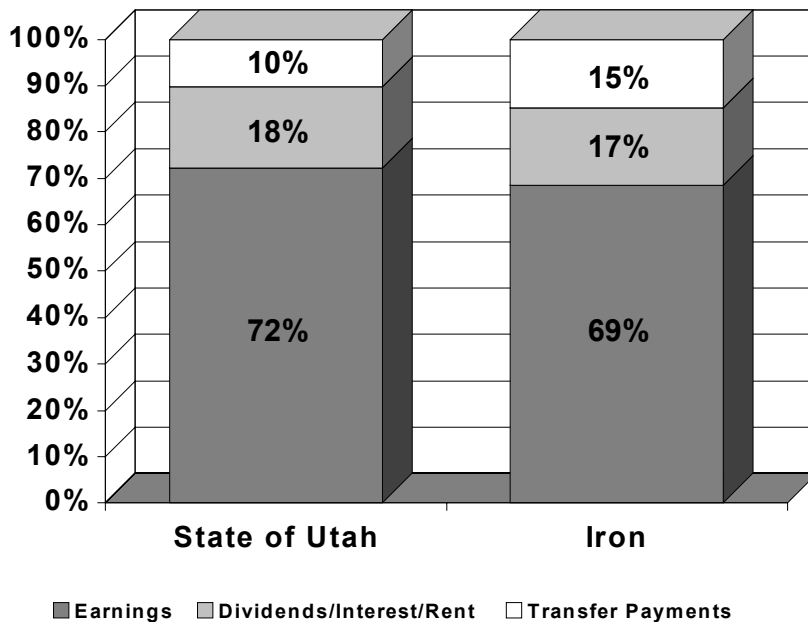
1999 Per Capita Personal Income by County



Iron County's per capita personal income also shows a lower-than-average figure when compared to other Utah counties.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

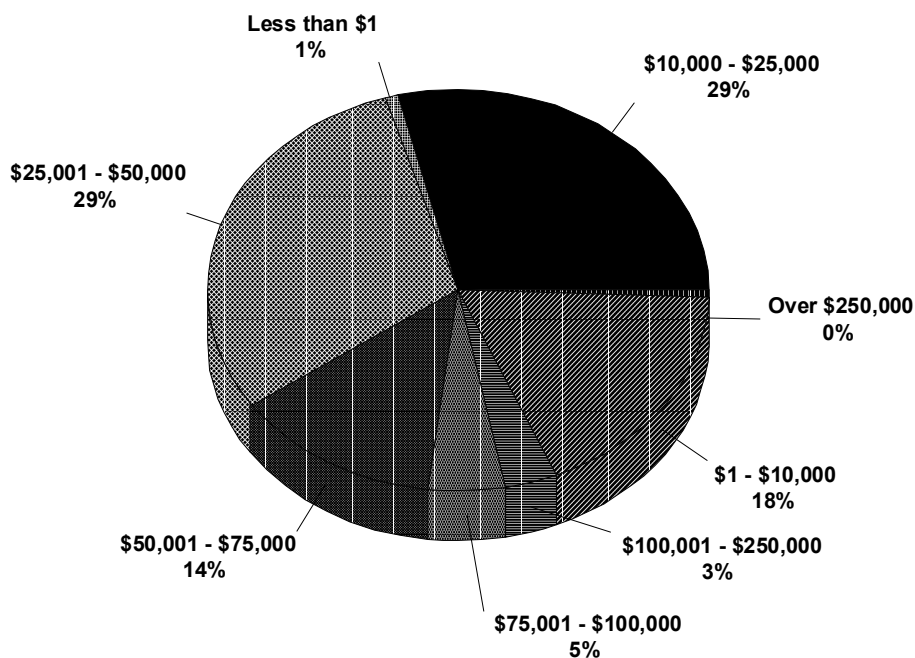
1999 Personal Income by Source



A much larger share of personal income is derived from transfer payments in Iron County than in Utah.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Iron County 1999 Family Income from IRS Tax Returns



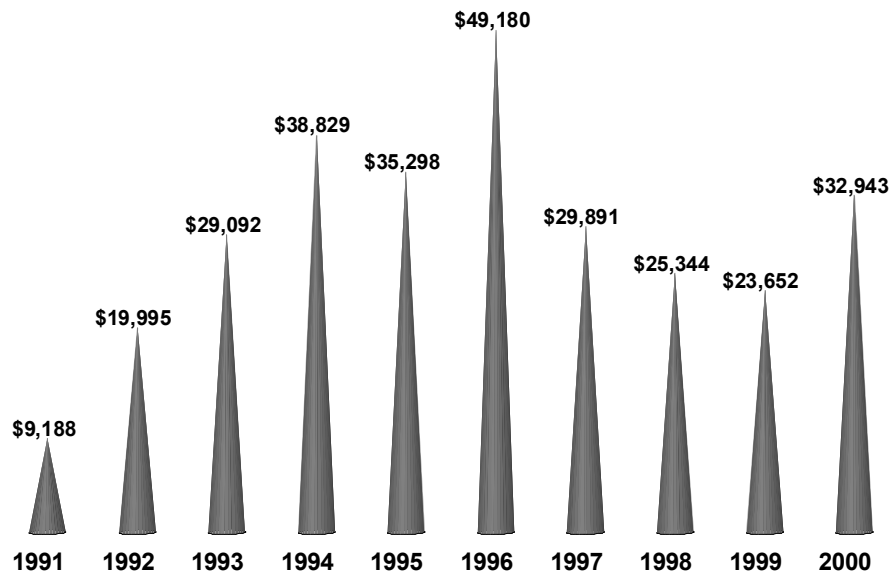
Less than 9 percent of Iron County families made more than \$75,000 during 1999.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Other Economic Indicators



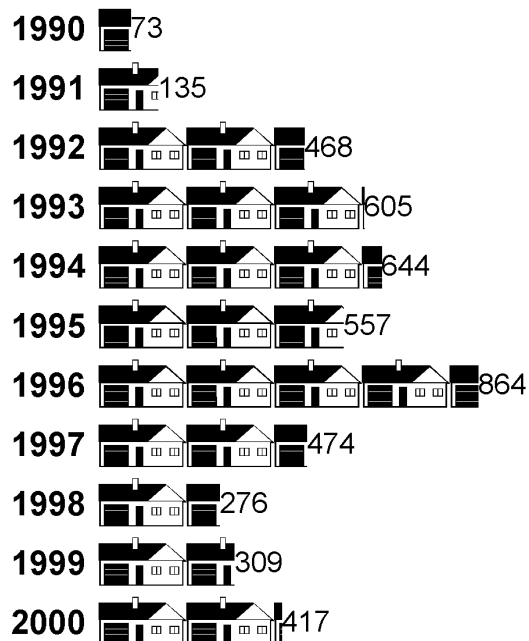
Iron County Residential Building Permit Valuation



The value of residential permitting in Iron County picked up somewhat during 2000. However, 1996 remains the peak year for home-building in the county.

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

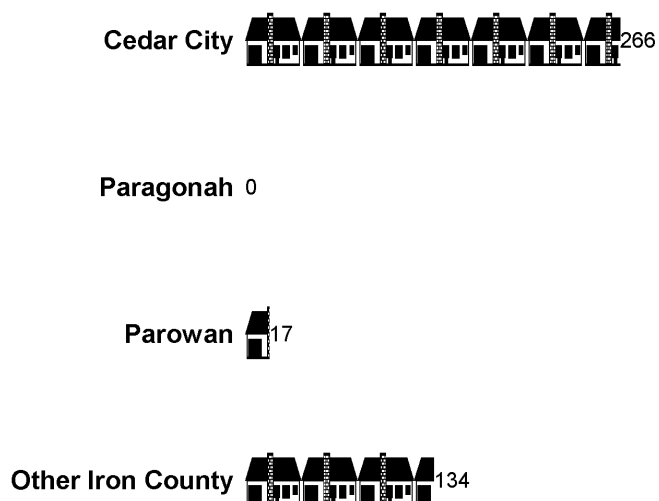
Iron County-Permitted Dwelling Units



The number of dwelling units permitted in 2000 measures less than half the number permitted in 1996.

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

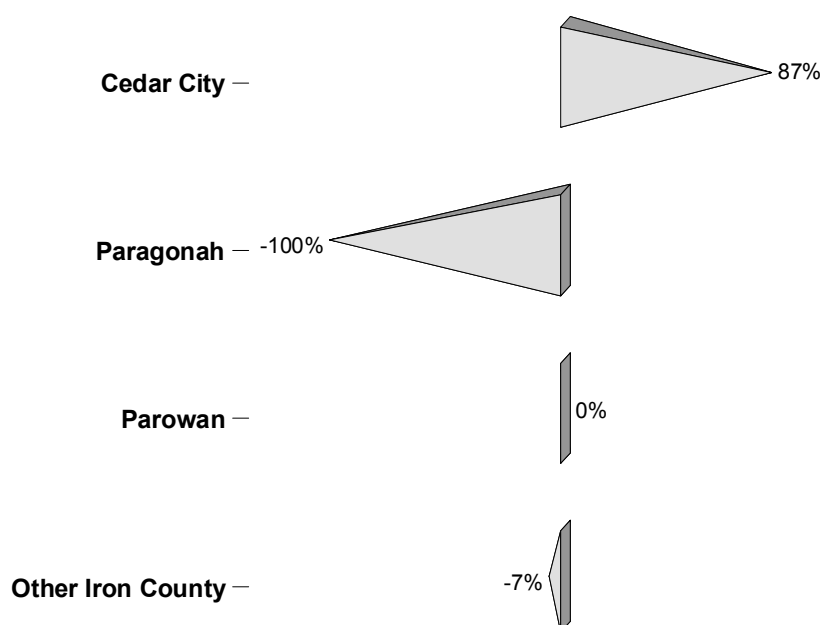
2000 Iron County-Permitted Dwelling Units by Community



The majority of home-building in Iron County is occurring in Cedar City. However, a substantial number of homes are being constructed outside the county's major cities and towns.

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

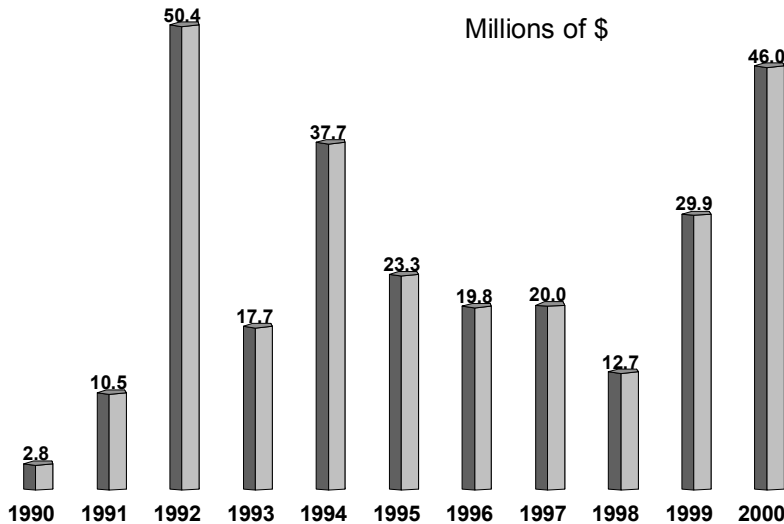
2000 Iron County Percent Change in Dwelling Unit Permits



Home-permitting in Cedar City increased by almost 90 percent during 2000.

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

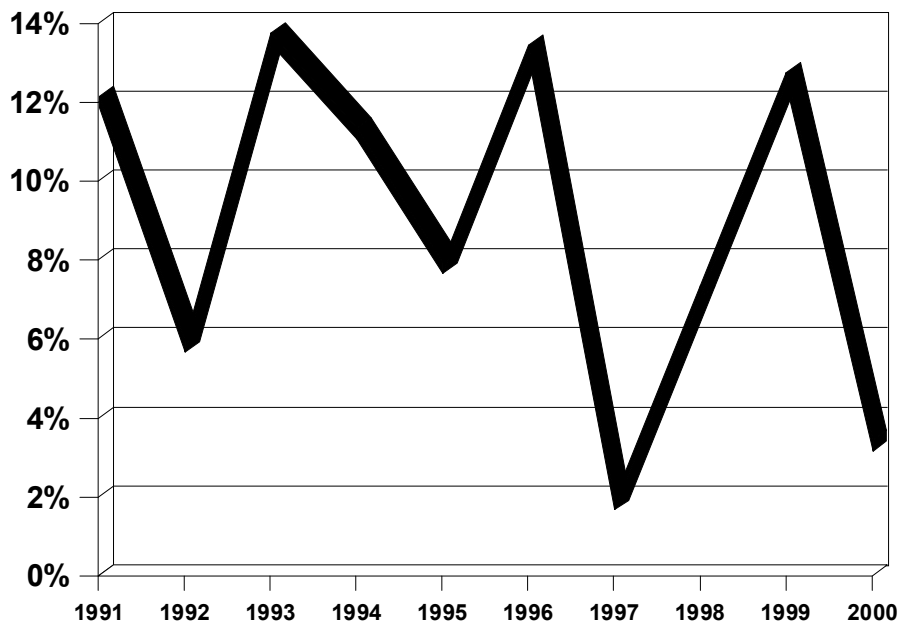
Iron County Nonresidential Building Permit Valuation



The year 2000 marked the second highest level of nonresidential permitting in Iron County during the past decade.

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

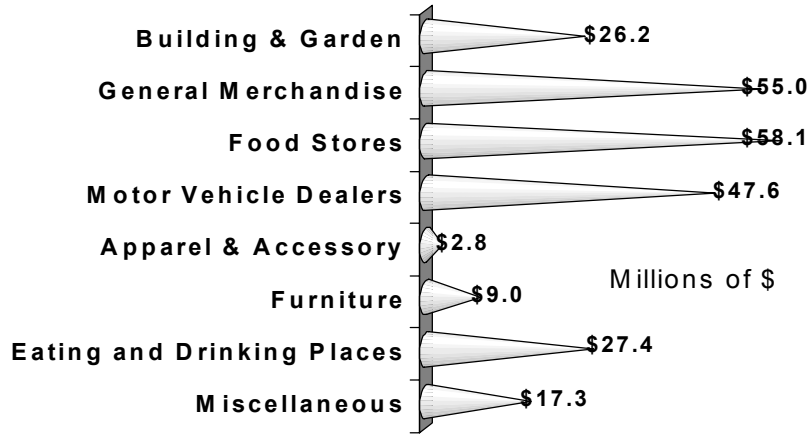
Growth in Iron County Gross Taxable Sales



Growth rates for sales have been erratic over the past decade. Iron County ended 2000 with a sales expansion rate of 3.3 percent.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Iron County 2000 Gross Taxable Sales in Retail Trade Industry



During 2000, food stores made the strongest sales showing in the Iron County retail trade sector.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Data Profile



State of Utah and Iron County Population 1990-2000				
Utah Population		Percent Change from Prior Year	Iron County Population	Percent Change from Prior Year
Population Counts from Census (April 1)				
1900	276,749		3,546	
1910	373,351	34.9%	3,933	10.9%
1920	449,396	20.4%	5,787	47.1%
1930	507,847	13.0%	7,227	24.9%
1940	550,310	8.4%	8,331	15.3%
1950	688,862	25.2%	9,642	15.7%
1960	890,627	29.3%	10,795	12.0%
1970	1,059,273	18.9%	12,177	12.8%
1980	1,461,037	37.9%	17,349	42.5%
1990	1,772,850	21.3%	20,789	19.8%
2000	2,233,169	26.0%	33,779	62.5%
GOPB InterCensal Population Estimates (July 1)				
1990	1,729,227	1.3%	20,910	4.9%
1991	1,780,869	3.0%	21,715	3.8%
1992	1,838,149	3.2%	22,410	3.2%
1993	1,889,394	2.8%	23,965	6.9%
1994	1,946,720	3.0%	25,296	5.6%
1995	1,995,227	2.5%	27,506	8.7%
1996	2,042,894	2.4%	28,858	4.9%
1997	2,099,410	2.8%	30,254	4.8%
1998	2,141,630	2.0%	31,687	4.7%
1999	2,193,014	2.4%	32,879	3.8%
2000	2,246,554	2.4%	34,079	3.6%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, <i>Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000, Utah</i> . Utah Population Estimates Committee, unpublished data.				

Iron County Population by City 1990 - 2000				
	1990	2000	1990-2000	
			Percent	Number
Iron County	20,789	33,779	62.5%	12,990
Brian Head	109	118	8.3%	9
Cedar City	13,443	20,527	52.7%	7,084
Enoch City	1,947	3,467	78.1%	1,520
Kanarraville	228	311	36.4%	83
Paragonah	307	470	53.1%	163
Parowan	1,873	2,565	36.9%	692
Balance of Iron County	2,882	6,321	119.3%	3,439
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, <i>Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000, Utah.</i>				

Iron County 2000 Ethnic/Minority Population		
	Total Population	Percent of Total
Total	33,779	100.0%
NonHispanic		
White	30,829	91.3%
Black	108	0.3%
American Indian	692	2.0%
Asian	249	0.7%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	88	0.3%
Other	38	0.1%
Two or more Races	392	1.2%
Hispanic	1,383	4.1%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, <i>Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000, Utah.</i>		

Iron County Nonfarm Jobs 1975-2000

	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans/Comm/Utilities	Trade	Finance/Insur/Real Estate	Services	Government
1975	4,893	240	274	338	306	1,398	196	619	1,522
1976	5,051	201	280	387	327	1,448	225	598	1,585
1977	5,295	255	326	404	390	1,453	226	619	1,622
1978	5,704	271	401	408	460	1,551	255	642	1,716
1979	5,905	266	384	486	475	1,545	284	635	1,830
1980	5,651	158	290	451	410	1,514	295	646	1,887
1981	5,654	57	358	462	417	1,542	310	810	1,698
1982	5,689	123	297	416	348	1,658	304	882	1,661
1983	5,923	78	377	403	315	1,883	317	877	1,673
1984	6,247	212	407	414	288	1,911	345	968	1,702
1985	6,297	169	399	420	270	1,826	333	1,081	1,799
1986	6,160	132	338	372	250	1,810	288	1,063	1,907
1987	6,364	150	265	262	288	1,924	256	1,281	1,938
1988	6,527	153	242	301	317	1,865	231	1,395	2,023
1989	7,122	149	208	525	404	1,922	227	1,461	2,226
1990	7,609	157	215	723	412	2,064	209	1,487	2,342
1991	7,933	62	245	718	328	2,179	233	1,600	2,568
1992	8,499	28	419	863	303	2,380	241	1,684	2,581
1993	9,242	32	463	857	294	2,584	275	1,940	2,797
1994	10,263	17	578	969	329	2,721	322	2,304	3,023
1995	11,217	87	693	1,200	350	2,891	334	2,538	3,124
1996	11,772	74	748	1,359	351	2,997	400	2,608	3,235
1997	12,689	52	777	1,675	352	3,162	416	2,865	3,390
1998	13,307	54	766	1,792	364	3,242	468	3,055	3,566
1999	13,617	63	937	1,810	351	3,156	455	3,190	3,655
2000p	14,045	58	880	1,703	358	3,185	454	3,642	3,760

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services,

Utah Annual Report of Labor Market Information, CY 1975-2000 and unpublished data.

Iron County Nonfarm Jobs by Detailed Industry 1996-2000

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p	1999-2000	
						% Chng	Number
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	11,772	12,689	13,307	13,617	14,045	3.1%	428
Mining	74	52	54	63	58	-7.9%	-5
Construction	748	777	766	937	880	-6.1%	-57
Building Construction, Gen Contractors (15)	283	281	285	335	308	-8.1%	-27
Heavy Construction (16)	44	40	35	46	60	30.4%	14
Special Trade Contractors (17)	421	457	447	556	511	-8.1%	-45
Manufacturing	1,359	1,675	1,792	1,810	1,703	-5.9%	-107
<i>Durable Goods</i>	<i>784</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>982</i>	<i>1,020</i>	<i>925</i>	<i>-9.3%</i>	<i>-95</i>
Lumber and Wood Products (24)	58	66	82	93	70	-24.7%	-23
Furniture and Fixtures (25)	327	437	408	431	452	4.9%	21
Fabricated Metal Products, ex Machinery (34)	89	84	50	72	79	9.7%	7
Industrial Machinery and Equipment (35)	27	40	54	68	65	-4.4%	-3
Electronic, Electrical Equipment/Components (36)	67	55	42	24	29	20.8%	5
Other (32,33,37,38,39)	216	261	346	332	230	-30.7%	-102
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>732</i>	<i>812</i>	<i>792</i>	<i>788</i>	<i>-0.5%</i>	<i>-4</i>
Food and Kindred Products (20)	69	89	87	97	95	-2.1%	-2
Printing and Publishing (27)	14	38	41	40	42	5.0%	2
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products (30)	72	79	89	93	96	3.2%	3
Other (22,23,26,28,29,31)	420	526	595	562	555	-1.2%	-7
Transportation/Communications/Utilities	351	352	364	351	358	2.0%	7
Trucking and Warehousing (42)	109	122	150	168	170	1.2%	2
Air Transportation (45)	43	35	48	49	49	0.0%	
Communications (48)	93	95	78	48	55	14.6%	7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services (49)	89	86	76	71	71	0.0%	0
Other (40,41,46,47)	17	12	11	14	14	0.0%	0
Trade	2,997	3,162	3,242	3,156	3,185	0.9%	29
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>3</i>
Durable Goods (50)	160	202	198	192	189	-1.6%	-3
Nondurable Goods (51)	152	157	153	167	174	4.2%	7
<i>Retail Trade</i>	<i>2,685</i>	<i>2,804</i>	<i>2,891</i>	<i>2,797</i>	<i>2,828</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>31</i>
Building/Garden Supply, Hardware, Mobile Homes (52)	146	167	166	158	140	-11.4%	-18
General Merchandise Stores (53)	358	364	387	367	359	-2.2%	-8
Food Stores (54)	407	412	413	421	416	-1.2%	-5
Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations (55)	415	448	490	483	468	-3.1%	-15
Apparel and Accessory Stores (56)	42	55	40	34	31	-8.8%	-3
Home Furniture and Equipment Stores (57)	105	118	135	109	110	0.9%	1
Eating and Drinking Places (58)	1,004	1,038	1,044	1,004	1,075	7.1%	71
Miscellaneous Retail (59)	208	203	215	222	229	3.2%	7
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	400	416	468	455	454	-0.2%	-1
Depository Institutions (60)	154	156	155	152	150	-1.3%	-2
Nondepository Credit Institutions (61)	28	28	49	53	70	32.1%	17
Insurance Carriers (63)	43	38	37	34	30	-11.8%	-4
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Services (64)	70	82	97	94	84	-10.6%	-10
Real Estate (65)	97	108	126	116	112	-3.4%	-4
Other (62,67)	8	4	4	7	8	14.3%	1

p = preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, unpublished data.

Iron County Nonfarm Jobs by Detailed Industry (Continued) 1996-2000							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p	1999-2000	
						% Chng	Number
Services	2,608	2,865	3,055	3,190	3,642	14.2%	452
Agricultural Services (07)	95	96	96	104	99	-4.8%	-5
Hotels and Lodging Places (70)	365	490	503	420	361	-14.0%	-59
Personal Services (72)	59	42	91	92	68	-26.1%	-24
Business Services (73)	741	876	902	1,089	1,508	38.5%	419
Automotive Repair Services and Parking (75)	100	107	125	133	133	0.0%	0
Misc Repair Services (76)	11	18	20	25	34	36.0%	9
Motion Picture Services (78)	41	35	42	63	63	0.0%	0
Amusement and Recreation Services (79)	300	214	233	194	212	9.3%	18
Health Services (80)	551	606	640	660	731	10.8%	71
Legal Services (81)	40	41	40	43	44	2.3%	1
Private Educational Services (82)	23	21	17	57	78	36.8%	21
Social Services (83)	115	140	138	141	172	22.0%	31
Membership Organizations (86)	116	127	136	99	105	6.1%	6
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management (87)	114	120	126	114	102	-10.5%	-12
Other (88,89)	3	2	14	34	22	-35.3%	-12
Government	3,235	3,390	3,566	3,655	3,760	2.9%	105
<i>Federal</i>	286	289	296	303	310	2.3%	7
<i>State</i>	1,651	1,735	1,828	1,841	1,879	2.1%	38
Higher Education	1,308	1,381	1,456	1,480	1,510	2.0%	30
<i>Local</i>	1,298	1,367	1,442	1,510	1,571	4.0%	61
Local Education	706	814	870	905	917	1.3%	12
Other	592	553	572	605	654	8.1%	49
Covered Agricultural Employment*	131	131	147	164	157	-4.3%	-7
* Covered under Utah's unemployment insurance laws. p = preliminary Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, unpublished data.							

Iron County Employment by Size of Firm First Quarter 2000

Employment Range	Number of Establishments	Employment			Total Quarterly Wages	Average Monthly Wage
		January	February	March		
Total	989	13,476	13,752	13,864	\$64,732,707	\$1,575
0	86	171	60	0	331,996	1,437
1-4	405	923	891	885	4,299,515	1,593
5-9	217	1,388	1,413	1,431	6,297,563	1,488
10-19	151	1,954	1,964	2,014	9,210,484	1,553
20-49	88	2,677	2,686	2,778	13,663,951	1,678
50-99	25	1,632	1,706	1,733	9,204,537	1,815
100-249	10	1,567	1,613	1,620	8,140,970	1,696
250-499	4	1,223	1,208	1,212	6,030,126	1,655
500 & Over	3	1,941	2,211	2,191	7,553,565	1,191

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, *Utah Employers, Employment and Wages by Size, 2000*.

Iron County Selected Data from the Agricultural Census 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997

	1982	1987	1992	1997
Farms (Number)	380	380	365	375
Land in Farms (Acres)	425,697	483,118	434,183	404,574
Average Size of Farm	1,120	1,271	1,190	1,079
Farms by Size				
1 to 9 Acres	32	40	32	41
10 to 49 Acres	70	70	82	79
50 to 179 Acres	73	64	71	69
180 to 499 Acres	77	67	66	57
500 to 999 Acres	39	46	34	37
1,000 Acres or More	89	93	80	92
Market Value of Ag Products Sold	19,154	24,522	25,211	42,126
Operators by Principal Occupation--Farming	181	188	181	156
Operators by Principal Occupation--Other	199	192	184	219

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Census of Agriculture, 1997, Volume I*

Iron County Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage 1995-2000

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,400	1,458	1,510	1,562	1,611	1,630
Mining	2,434	2,915	2,391	2,251	2,381	2,952
Construction	1,403	1,431	1,562	1,620	1,587	1,777
Manufacturing	1,880	1,920	1,898	2,033	2,076	2,172
Trans/Comm/Utilities	2,735	2,677	2,912	2,878	2,997	3,097
Trade	1,009	1,034	1,057	1,129	1,206	1,204
<i>Wholesale</i>	1,636	1,674	1,893	2,103	2,179	2,222
<i>Retail</i>	937	960	988	1,011	1,082	1,072
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	1,574	1,693	1,743	1,783	1,840	1,798
Services	1,127	1,186	1,236	1,250	1,285	1,252
Government	1,603	1,687	1,743	1,800	1,845	1,896
<i>Federal</i>	3,056	3,303	3,407	3,680	3,590	3,645
<i>State</i>	1,383	1,449	1,511	1,534	1,585	1,640
<i>Local</i>	1,551	1,634	1,686	1,752	1,811	1,858

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services Annual Report of Labor Market Information, CY 1995-2000 and unpublished data.

Iron County Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment Rates 1980-2000

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate
1980	7,561	6,904	658	8.7%
1981	7,489	6,943	546	7.3%
1982	7,823	7,174	649	8.3%
1983	8,166	7,439	727	8.9%
1984	8,203	7,623	580	7.1%
1985	8,315	7,801	514	6.2%
1986	8,221	7,706	515	6.3%
1987	8,429	7,877	552	6.5%
1988	8,379	7,974	404	4.8%
1989	8,969	8,547	423	4.7%
1990	9,118	8,662	456	5.0%
1991	9,360	8,889	471	5.0%
1992	9,899	9,451	448	4.5%
1993	10,887	10,485	402	3.7%
1994	12,266	11,838	428	3.5%
1995	12,660	12,226	434	3.4%
1996	13,045	12,547	498	3.8%
1997	13,835	13,380	455	3.3%
1998	14,416	13,851	565	3.9%
1999	14,645	14,100	545	3.7%
2000p	14,905	14,450	455	3.1%

p = preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, unpublished data.

Iron County Permit-Authorized Construction 1997-2000

	1997	1998	1999	2000	% Change 1999-2000
Iron County					
New Dwelling Units	474	276	309	417	35.0%
New Residential (\$000)	29,891.0	25,343.6	23,951.5	32,943.1	37.5%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	19,978.5	12,714.8	29,874.3	45,954.0	53.8%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs					
Residential (\$000)	1,133.6	1,077.1	647.6	823.5	27.2%
Nonresidential (\$000)	410.4	1,061.6	2,964.5	9,089.8	206.6%
Total (\$000)	51,413.5	40,197.1	57,437.9	88,810.4	54.6%
Cedar City					
New Dwelling Units	257	141	142	266	87.3%
New Residential (\$000)	17,520.3	13,980.9	13,180.0	19,895.0	50.9%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	18,397.9	10,329.8	28,715.4	43,565.3	51.7%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs					
Residential (\$000)	547.5	532.0	300.0	200.4	-33.2%
Nonresidential (\$000)	386.8	941.4	2,961.0	8,721.5	194.5%
Total (\$000)	36,852.5	25,784.1	45,156.4	72,382.2	60.3%
Parowan					
New Dwelling Units	31	18	17	17	0.0%
New Residential (\$000)	2,455.4	2,089.3	1,307.0	1,338.0	2.4%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	754.3	350.1	408.5	140.4	-65.6%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs					
Residential (\$000)	121.9	251.6	166.1	223.6	34.6%
Nonresidential (\$000)	23.6	0.0	3.5	245.0	6900.0%
Total (\$000)	3,355.2	2,691.0	1,885.1	1,947.0	3.3%
Other Iron County					
New Dwelling Units	186	117	150	134	-10.7%
New Residential (\$000)	9,915.3	9,273.4	9,464.5	11,710.1	23.7%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	826.3	2,034.9	750.4	2,248.3	199.6%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs					
Residential (\$000)	464.2	293.5	181.5	399.5	120.1%
Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	120.2	0.0	123.3	-----
Total (\$000)	11,205.8	11,722.0	10,396.4	14,481.2	39.3%

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research,

Iron County Gross Taxable Sales

1996 - 2000

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% Change
Standard Industrial Classification (SIC code)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999-2000
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (111 - 973)	\$182,378	\$170,258	\$173,569	\$272,622	\$377,374	38.4%
Mining (1011 - 1499)	3,163,770	4,338,583	4,780,099	5,103,408	5,166,261	1.2%
Construction (1521 - 1799)	3,815,730	2,401,263	3,182,912	4,057,720	4,411,803	8.7%
Manufacturing (2011 - 3999)	12,392,735	7,680,466	10,844,689	10,754,150	12,332,601	14.7%
Transportation (4011 - 4789)	3,252,220	5,186,098	3,825,694	3,926,451	4,392,526	11.9%
Communications (4812 - 4899)	14,223,207	12,795,962	14,951,263	28,280,403	28,074,145	-0.7%
Electric & Gas (4911 - 4971)	20,125,966	16,095,791	21,705,502	25,057,994	24,023,083	-4.1%
Wholesale - Durable Goods (5012 - 5099)	14,180,589	16,652,356	18,205,373	19,672,012	18,778,151	-4.5%
Wholesale - Nondurable Goods (5111 - 5199)	4,623,728	4,394,293	5,307,378	5,845,317	6,415,797	9.8%
Total Wholesale Trade Sales	18,804,317	21,046,649	23,512,751	25,517,329	25,193,948	-1.3%
Retail - Building and Garden Stores (5211 - 5271)	21,894,856	25,142,535	24,342,067	29,736,105	26,198,086	-11.9%
Retail - General Merchandise Stores (5311 - 5399)	38,628,767	40,146,927	44,273,668	51,679,022	54,974,890	6.4%
Retail - Food Stores (5411 - 5499)	47,000,171	51,459,212	53,335,646	54,954,944	58,143,818	5.8%
Retail - Motor Vehicle Dealers (5511 - 5599)	45,515,911	41,058,386	42,095,050	44,682,057	47,594,426	6.5%
Retail - Apparel & Accessory Stores (5611 - 5699)	2,938,133	2,785,020	2,962,146	2,891,614	2,764,271	-4.4%
Retail - Furniture Stores (5712 - 5736)	7,656,516	8,988,957	8,371,365	8,598,911	9,041,049	5.1%
Retail - Eating & Drinking (5812 - 5826)	21,297,126	21,653,070	23,030,018	25,113,638	27,383,923	9.0%
Retail - Miscellaneous (5912 - 5999)	12,666,762	12,414,684	14,218,180	15,095,501	17,287,373	14.5%
Total Retail Trade Sales	197,598,242	203,648,791	212,628,140	232,751,792	243,387,836	4.6%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate (6011 - 6799)	1,482,923	2,398,684	3,028,716	4,493,838	4,092,976	-8.9%
Services - Hotels & Lodging (7011 - 7041)	10,593,302	11,386,387	11,829,225	12,155,057	12,872,388	5.9%
Services - Personal (7211 - 7299)	1,198,444	1,146,126	1,475,273	1,615,958	1,647,749	2.0%
Services - Business (7311 - 7389)	3,354,319	3,775,235	6,954,231	5,982,825	9,198,346	53.7%
Services - Auto & Misc. Repair (7513 - 7699)	7,574,324	9,102,350	9,730,388	8,776,489	9,657,507	10.0%
Services - Amusement & Recreation (7812 - 7999)	7,220,645	6,622,109	7,446,663	7,870,348	9,270,436	17.8%
Services - Health (8011 - 8099)	626,627	621,505	873,076	780,616	750,809	-3.8%
Services - Education, Legal, Social (8111 - 8999)	3,132,152	3,580,520	4,591,377	4,402,289	5,411,661	22.9%
Total Service Sales	33,699,813	36,234,232	42,900,233	41,583,582	48,808,896	17.4%
Public Administration (9111 - 9721)	1,112,669	785,462	487,245	472,856	495,762	4.8%
Private Motor Vehicle Sales	7,494,673	7,875,344	8,421,422	8,945,650	10,157,440	13.5%
Occasional Retail Sales	121,852	656,085	46,029	(51,821)	(176,416)	240.4%
Nondisclosable or Nonclassifiable	*	6,050,934	30,958	114,864	86,822	-24.4%
Prior Period Payments/Refunds/Adjustments	11,128,946	7,152,640	8,064,321	12,709,480	6,343,303	-50.1%
Total	\$328,599,441	\$334,517,242	\$358,583,543	\$403,990,585	\$417,168,360	3.3%

Source: Utah State Tax Commission *Taxable Retail Sales, Services and Purchases in the State of Utah, CY 1996-2000.*

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